

Hijacked plane lands at Tripoli

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (R)—A Tunisian plane hijacked on a domestic flight today landed at Tripoli airport, the Libyan Jamahiriya's Agency (JANA) reported tonight. The agency said airport officials had told the hijackers' critics to release passengers aboard. Plans to refuel and take off for another country. JANA said that the hijackers had seized the Tunisian plane on a "secret flight" and had asked for permission to make an emergency landing at Tripoli for refuelling. The hijackers said they had hijacked the plane and that they demand the release of Ihab Ashour and Mohammad Massoudi in return for giving the plane to the Libyan agency. No further information was given on the two men whose release was apparently being sought.

AMMAN, SATURDAY JANUARY 13, 1979 — SAFAR 14, 1399

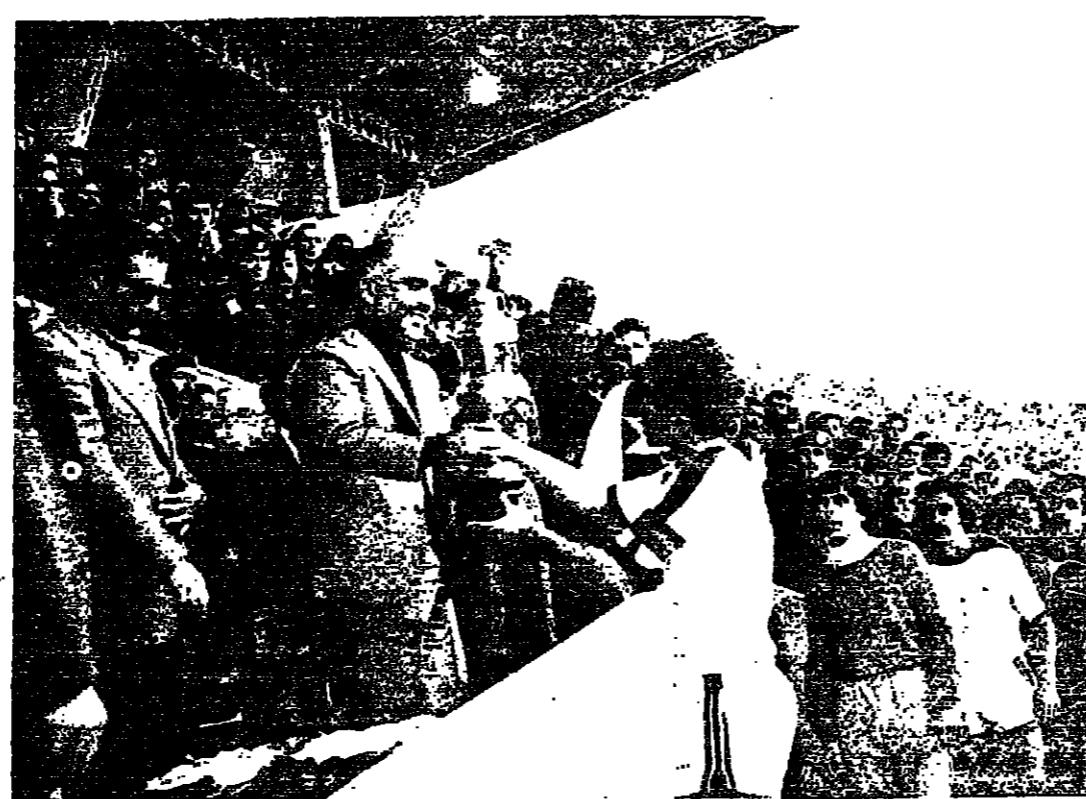
700 Holland troops to join UNIFIL

THE HAGUE, Jan. 12 (R)—The Dutch Cabinet agreed today to send 700 troops for service with the United Nations Peacekeeping Force (UNIFIL) in Lebanon. Deputy Prime Minister Hans Wiegel said. It will be the first time Holland has provided soldiers for a U.N. peacekeeping operation. Mr. Wiegel, speaking after a routine cabinet meeting, said the 4th Armoured Infantry Battalion, mostly conscripts, was ready to leave for Lebanon on receipt of an official request from the U.N. Security Council. He said he expected the battalion to go to Lebanon in March for a year's stay. The U.N. informally asked Holland earlier this month if it was prepared to provide a battalion to replace Iranian and French units in the U.N. contingent.

JORDAN TIMES

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AMMAN, Jan. 12 (J.T.)—His Majesty King Hussein today presented the Jordan Football Tournament Cup to Al Ahli Club, winners of the 1978 Championship. Al Ahli beat Ramtha 2-1 in a heated match at the Hussein Sports City's International Stadium this afternoon. The game was attended by more than 25,000 spectators and relayed live on Jordan TV. Ramtha's Kaled Zubi scored his team's first goal in the first minute of the second half. Al Ahli followed with two points, both scored by Ahmad Khalil. Today's result puts Al Faisali Club and Al Wahdat Club, both of Amman, in 3rd place. Al Jeel Club, of Amman, occupies 5th place, while Al Hussein Club, of Irbid, is demoted to the Junior League.

Offensive moves closer to Thai border Government forces make last-ditch stands

BANGKOK, Jan. 12 (Agencies)—Kampuchean (Cambodian) government forces are making last-ditch stands in two northwestern cities as the Vietnamese-led offensive moves closer to the border with Thailand, diplomatic sources said today.

They said a Kampuchean division of about 2,000 men was under attack in prepared defensive positions at the town of Siem Reap close to the ancient ruins of Angkor Wat. The town's airport, just three kms from the famed temples of Angkor Wat, had been heavily bombed, they added.

The Russians smarted today from a severe rebuff in the Security Council, which decisively rejected their bid for official recognition of the Vietnamese-backed insurgents in Kampuchea.

The ministers are expected to hammer home their concern at the two-day meeting over the Vietnam-Kampuchea war on their doorsteps. The five countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—are linked in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Earlier today, the New China News Agency reported that Chinese and Vietnamese border guards exchanged fire across the Sino-Vietnamese border.

The agency said armed Vietnamese personnel opened fire three times at Jin Jushan, a people's commune.

"The Chinese border guards and people's militiamen were forced to open fire in self defence," the agency said.

It did not mention any casualties.

According to the agency, there were other shooting incidents earlier in the day.

Industrial chaos brings Britain closer to disaster brink; inflation rate rises, one million workers threatened

LONDON, Jan. 12 (R)—Another trade union threw its weight behind striking lorry drivers today as snow-caked Britain dug in for a spell of industrial chaos and shortages.

With more than 100,000 drivers on strike, industrialists predicted that upwards of one million workers could be laid off by the end of next week.

The lorry drivers are demanding a 22 per cent increase to give them a basic weekly wage of £65 (\$130). Train drivers are pressing for a 10 per cent—£10 per week—“responsibility bonus.”

The train drivers threatened a national rail strike next Tuesday and Thursday if they do not succeed. Negotiations with management continued today.

Empty spaces have already started appearing on supermarket shelves but the big chains said they had sufficient supplies to survive another week without lorry deliveries.

The announcement reinforced Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey's warning that Britain was "moving towards the precipice" if unions continued to push for pay claims.

There was better news for farmers when the unions agreed to exempt deliveries of animal feed

King Hussein urges return to UN

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (Agencies)—His Majesty King Hussein has said he does not believe that the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations will lead to a settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The King also expressed the hope that expanded talks would start "as soon as possible" under the auspices of the Security Council.

In an interview with the New York Times, published today, the King said President Anwar Sadat of Egypt "can, if he wishes, join the ranks of the Arab and Palestinian majority to enable them to negotiate with Israel from a solid position."

He added that "the Arab world is one family" and that Jordan has no interest in joining President Sadat in trying to determine, with Israel, a transition period before the establishment of Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

He added that the role prescribed for Jordan at Camp David was to protect the Israelis from the Palestinian inhabitants who are under Israeli occupation.

King Hussein reiterated his call for the return of all parties concerned to the Security Council "in the search of results and clarifications regarding Resolution 242."

Arafat visits Jordan shortly, says Fahoum

DAMASCUS, Jan. 12 (J.T.)—Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat will visit Jordan shortly, Mr. Khaled Al Fahoum, Speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC) said here yesterday.

Mr. Arafat, who will head a PLO delegation on the visit, will be received by His Majesty King and hold talks with Jordanian officials, Mr. Fahoum added in an interview.

He said the visit will take place following the meeting starting here on Monday of the PNC's 14th session.

The session, to be opened by President Hafez Al-Assad, will concentrate on three main topics, Mr. Fahoum said.

First, there will be a debate of a report submitted by the Executive Committee on political developments in the Palestine and Middle East issues. The report "encompasses all developments—positive and negative," he said. "When we say negative, we mean the policies of the Egyptian regime and its signing of the Camp David accords which are considered a blow to the Palestinian struggle.

Rabat."

This dialogue aims at "supporting steadfastness in the occupied territories, preventing the liquidation of the Palestine cause and insisting on complete Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem and the occupied areas," he added.

The speaker said the Council will also discuss the PLO's financial position and its new budget which will be drawn up in the light of the Baghdad summit's financial decisions."

As regency council for Iran is discussed Sporadic rioting continues but strikers go back to work

TEHRAN, Jan. 12 (R)—Anti-Shah demonstrators set fire to another Savak (secret police) building in the southern city of Shiraz today, witnesses said.

The witnesses said there was no one to stop the demonstrators since all troops and police had left the city, where a number of people were killed and injured yesterday and buildings burnt down.

"The people removed all the files and all the horrible instruments of torture from the Savak building to a mosque," one witness told Reuters by telephone today.

Residents, wearing white armbands were reported directing fire in the absence of police.

The latest violence in Shiraz came only two days after Iran's new liberal Prime Minister, Shahpour Bakhtiar, lifted martial law there.

The witnesses and hospital sources in Shiraz said eight people, including four Savak officials.

were killed and 30 injured in yesterday's violence.

A Savak building and several other structures were set alight.

Today's violence erupted

despite a warning by Dr. Bakhtiar last night and appeals by religious leaders for calm.

"To promote Islamic objectives, desist from any kind of destruction or harm to the people," the Moslem leaders said in an appeal broadcast by the official radio.

Meanwhile, the martial law

administration in the holy city of Qom, south of Tehran today reduced an overnight curfew by two hours.

The official radio broadcast

came only two days after Iran's new liberal Prime Minister, Shahpour Bakhtiar, lifted martial law there.

The governing bodies of other Iranian universities also decided to reopen, and the government welcomed their decision.

Troops still encircled the Tehran campus today, with a machine gun post facing outwards from the main gate.

Small, scattered anti-Shah demonstrations continued today in the capital, with troops using tear gas to disperse protesters. There were no reports of shooting or casualties.

On the labour front, striking bank employees said they would work three days a week from tomorrow, but would not handle foreign exchange transactions with Israel or South Africa.

Most bank employees have been on strike for two months in response to a call by the Shah's main religious opponent, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, from exile in France, and in sympathy with striking oil workers in South Iran.

Customs staff, who are also on strike, said in a statement today they would clear imported food, medical and other essential merchandise, but not any goods imported by the diplomatic missions of the United States, Britain, Israel or any other country unsympathetic to what they termed

Iran's "revolutionary movement".

A regency council of elder statesmen is expected to be formed in Iran in the next few days to stand in for the Shah if he leaves the country to defuse the revolt against him, senior political sources said today.

The council, expected to comprise eight public figures, will act as head of state as long as the embattled monarch is out of the country.

Political sources said that over the past two weeks, the possible composition of a regency council had been under active discussion in palace and official circles.

With his more extreme opponents demanding an Islamic republic in Iran and an end to the Pahlavi dynasty and the monarchy itself, the Shah has already agreed to "reign, not rule".

His absence, which could last a month or more, may determine whether he is even allowed to reign.

The council is expected to be a blend of the political forces at work in the current Iranian turmoil—the government, the armed forces, the parliament, the judiciary, the opposition and, possibly, the Shi'ite Moslem clergy who have been in the forefront of demands for diminution of the monarch's powers.

Dr. Bakhtiar himself is expected to be a member, as are the speakers of the two houses of parliament and the chief justice of the supreme court.

Press Association has new board

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (JNA)—In its annual meeting today the General Assembly of the Jordan Press Association elected its new council.

President of the association

Rakan Al Majali was re-elected by acclamation, and Messrs Fahd Al Rimawi, Mohammed Abu Ghosh, Ahmad Amri, Fawwaz Kaldeh, Akef Hijazi, Fayez Hamdan, Mohammad Al Jilani, Tewfik Kiwan, Musa Al Izra'i and Abdulla Al Ayed were elected as council members.

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AMMAN, Jordan, 12 -- Domestic moves to bring some order and standardisation to Jordan's construction and engineering sector are now dovetailing nicely with parallel moves, originating in Europe, to bring Jordan into the mainstream of the international construction industry.

The net result will be that Jordan will likely emerge as an increasingly important Arab centre, both in terms of construction materials and systems as well as the underlying legal codes of practice and ethical obligations that bind the three partners in any engineering and construction job—the client, the consulting engineer and the contractor.

On the domestic front, the three-day symposium held here last November to discuss all aspects of the construction business ended with a series of general recommendations and the appointment of a three-person committee to follow things up. That committee, composed of the Minister of Public Works, and the presidents of the contractors and engineers associations, unfortunately has not met yet, a matter that the President of the Jordan Engineers Association, Mr. Ibrahim Abu Ayyash, says is rather disconcerting, though he does expect the committee to get off the ground soon.

He told the Jordan Times in an interview here this week that there is an urgent need to formulate and apply "a system of unified codes of practice for the entire construction industry," something that is now lacking in the country.

What happens today, he said, is that an engineer designing a building will apply whatever code he or she learned at university, or perhaps the concrete code of the Federation of Arab Engineers, which the Jordanian government has established as binding on its own building contracts.

The Jordan Engineers Association has followed suit to some degree, when several months ago it asked all local consulting engineering offices to apply the Federation of Arab Engineers concrete code, with local modifications, to all jobs undertaken in Jordan. While this is a strong suggestion, it is not binding upon individual engineers, Mr. Abu Ayyash said, and there is a need to agree on a unified code for the Jordanian construction sector.

This is particularly important from the safety point of view," he said, "because even in such key areas as electrical installations in homes and offices, we do not have a unified code for the country, and from the safety point of view this should be one of the first things to be looked at."

Thus while an engineer may use the Arab or any foreign (usually Western) code in undertaking his or her design work, that code has no ultimate legal validity if the

Jordan construction industry moves towards greater standardisation

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

building in question should prove defective or unsafe, as has happened in some cases already, including in structures commissioned by the government.

"Not only does a set of construction codes help improve the safety of all structures and protect the integrity of the engineers, it also gives the industry as a whole a clear legal basis upon which one can measure its performance," Mr. Abu Ayyash said.

Among the areas where precision is now required, he said, are establishment of a "proper and fair relationship" between the client, the engineer and the contractor; classification of Jordanian contractors according to their capabilities and experience; and the promotion of local industries feeding the construction sector.

"You open a contracting business here just as you open a grocery store," Mr. Abu Ayyash said, adding that "the whole process of construction and engineering has to be properly managed, without any loose parts."

A large committee of some 30 members representing all parties concerned with the local construction industry is being established to work on a Jordanian set of construction codes, in close cooperation with the Building Materials Research Centre of the Royal Scientific Society, though they may take several years to be ready.

What Mr. Abu Ayyash now wants to happen is for the government, acting through the prime minister, to designate a national committee or an advisory board for construction codes, and empower it to designate which codes are to be the operative ones in the country for the various parts of the business.

Already, however, a "Jordan international committee" comprising several key figures in the construction sector, including representatives of the RSS, the Public Works Ministry, the two universities, the Standards Department and the engineers and contractors' associations, has been set up to act as the vehicle by which Jordan's efforts to come up with a set of national codes will be harmonised with long-established international efforts in this area.

This effort has been spearheaded most recently by Mr. Andrew Short, a British engineer with over 30 years' experience in the European drive to formulate a set of international building codes.

After several private visits to Jordan during the past two years, Mr. Short decided it was important to bring Jordan into the Euro-International Committee for Concrete, the world's leading body in the field of promoting the international adoption of unified construction codes. The Euro-International Committee for Concrete, better known by its original French title, Comité Européen de Béton (CEB), now has 36 members throughout the world, with the only two Mid-

dle Eastern members being Lebanon and Iran, both of whose construction industries are in a rather haphazard shape these days.

Jordan has now been accepted as the newest member of CEB, a move that might not immediately send the citizenry dancing in the streets of downtown Amman, but nevertheless a significant achievement and acknowledgement of the relatively advanced state of the construction industry in Jordan as compared to the rest of the Arab World.

"The machinery now exists for Jordanian engineers to exert an influence on the formulation of international codes of practice in the building industry, and in this I think Jordan is taking a step forward on behalf of the entire Arab World," Mr. Short told the Jordan Times in an interview here this week.

The CEB came up with its first set of recommendations for a unified concrete code in 1963, which has since become the basis of most new European and international codes of practice. Mr. Short said. The second set came out in 1970, and starting in 1973 the CEB embarked on a new undertaking to come up with unified codes for the fields of safety of structures, concrete construction, and steel, masonry and timber construction.

The third edition of the CEB codes was published a few months ago, and now there is an international drive underway to harmonise the CEB recommendations with the American codes, particularly in the two areas where the CEB recommendations have emerged as model codes. That is, concrete work and the safety of structures.

The CEB advisory committee will meet next month to get this effort under way as well as to review its own programme, and it is in these sorts of international gatherings that Jordan will now be represented for the first time, also signifying the return of Arab representation after the absence of Lebanon because of the war there.

Jordan's association with CEB will also give it access to two other important international con-

struction industry bodies. One is known as the "liaison committee" which groups the CEB with the other six leading bodies doing a similar sort of job, including such groups as the Rotterdam-based International Council for Building Research, the European Committee for Steel Construction (in Paris), the International Press Federation, the International Association for Shell Structures and, the oldest of all, the International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering.

This liaison committee, Mr. Short explained, aims to ensure the same level of safety for all types of structures. As the outgoing president of CEB, Mr. Short has been deeply involved in its work, as he has with the work of the second such body, the Joint Council for Structural Safety (JCSS).

Established in 1972, the JCSS is a forum for agreeing on the basic principles of calculating the safety of structures. Mr. Short said. The importance of Jordan's association with CEB and these other groupings is that the business of undertaking engineering and construction tasks across international borders becomes easier, more efficient, more safe and more inexpensive in the end, Mr. Short said. "The harmonisation of design standards provides a common basis for the job to get done more efficiently by eliminating barriers to people from different countries working together," Mr. Short said, adding that "the application of construction codes also helps ensure that the public is protected and the state can carry out its task of enforcing the quality of buildings and, ultimately, the safety of its citizens."

Mr. Abu Ayyash shared that opinion, saying that "Jordan's membership in the CEB will obviously help us learn from CEB's achievements and will start putting our construction industry in line with that of the rest of the world, as it will also undoubtedly help improve our own Jordanian engineering and construction standards."

Technology centre proposed for Amman

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 12--Jordan's bid to host the proposed Euro-Arab Centre for the Transfer of Technology, which is being established under the aegis of three-year-old Euro-Arab Dialogue, has now received some more support from a parallel but separate effort by a group of leading British companies that wishes to establish a similar unit in Amman.

Mr. Andrew Short, a British consulting engineer who has just stepped down after 30 years as head of the United Kingdom's Building Research Station, told the Jordan Times that a consortium of large British companies' industrial research departments has formulated and offered to the Jordanian government "a practical proposal to establish in Amman a centre of excellence for technology to give unbiased, experienced, expert advice on Arab investments being made in various sectors of the economy, with the view of serving the best interests of the Arab states and people themselves."

The centre would probably have to start with a mixture of Arab and British personnel, but eventually it would be run totally by Arab experts, he thought, and its task would be to assess the large-scale introduction of foreign technology now pouring into the Arab World in all sectors.

Mr. Short thought Jordan would be the ideal location to set up a centre to deal in such areas as the construction industry, computers and communications, while Egypt, for example, would be a logical site for a similar centre specialising in the textiles industry.

The consortium of British firms, one of which is John Laing and Sons Ltd., for whom Mr. Short acts as consultant, now proposes to undertake a more detailed feasibility study of the proposal, "to get a precise idea of what's needed in the Arab World and what the Arab states are willing to absorb and use and pay for in terms of a centre for technology excellence."

The British proposal in many ways overlaps with the Euro-Arab Dialogue's plan to establish a technology transfer and development centre, which Jordan has offered to host in Amman. The Euro-Arab Dialogue idea should be finalised within the coming three or four months, according to Jordan government thinking, and until then the British companies' proposal will sit on the back burner, possibly to be coordinated with, or incorporated in, the Euro-Arab Dialogue idea when it is given the final go-ahead.

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Snowbound in Wadi Musa

Having formally retired from service with the Jordanian reporter Ian Kellas set out recently to return to Britain, Egypt—only to make an unscheduled return to Amman, taking an intermittent series of articles from the world's hot spots, he explains in this article why he has left the country.

By Ian Kellas
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN--I was going to describe the pleasures of a serene life through the Gulf of Aqaba around Sinai to Suez on the "Saudi Moon." But then I did not expect to get to behind snow drifts in southern Jordan.

I regretted not having brought a propitiatory lamb when we got to the top of the Sacrificial High Place in Petra. Pauline Jean (a French Canadian couple I had met on the bus from Amman) and I had gone up on Monday evening to watch the sun romantically behind the purple crags of the ancient city. It turned white and disappeared rather abruptly behind some black clouds.

By the time we had scrambled back to the cave of our bed hosts across the valley from the main range of tombs, the whining and it had begun to sputter rain.

At four in the morning—time to get up if we wanted to catch the resthouse back to Aqaba—it was pitch dark, but we could hear the roar of tumbling water down in the Host's Host, Aqaba, told us comfortingly that he had better go to bed. "You may get swept away if you try to cross now," as a streak of lightning lit up a string of waterfalls along the cliffs opposite.

At seven it was still pouring hard, but we decided heroic make a break for it. Down in the main valley, completely dry the day before, yellow water was rushing down waist deep; it was waist deep because, being less athletic at that time morning than usual, I didn't make it across in one jump.

Petra is a bit eerie in the sunshine, but when it is completely deserted in the gloom with water pouring down the fronts of those marble-paper tombs, you get the distinct impression you are not very welcome. We paddled out way hurriedly if the glowering rock passage without stopping too long to the scenery.

Emerging an hour and a half later absolutely sodden, braving ourselves on the thought of drying on a warm bed, the resthouse owner, a man told us cheerily to relax because the road to the outside from Wadi Musa (the village just beyond the old city of Petra) cut off by snow.

We were the only visitors at the resthouse that day—other wiser and more mobile tourists having long since fled that legendary Jordanian hospitality was quickly purring at gear with the entire staff of the hotel on hand to put us with cups of tea, and—as the situation became obviously hopeless—large lunch for free.

They dried our clothes over the kitchen stove. And a plumber—who turned out to be a retired constable—cooked us baked eggs, onions and beans. Far and away the most cheerful person around was the man with the worst news about the weather. He was a local who said the rain broke off for a while, we could see that the hills around Musa were an unfamiliar white. "We haven't had snow for at least ten years," they all said.

Striding around the resthouse in a state of great excitement, the officer in charge of the Wadi Musa police force, a dashing red kaffiyeh, drew up close around his face, concealing a bristling black moustache—he explained that his eleven-man brigade of constables had not had a crime in Wadi Musa for months. "There is very little in Jordan," he said with evident disappointment, even in Petra. Now at least there was a crisis. The roads were blocked, telephone lines were down. We only had to wait for the Christie-style murder. I feel he would have committed it had we had been stuck any longer.

Our best piece of luck, however, was that Abu Riad stuck too. Large, with sloping shoulders, and a broad face with heavy-duty laughter, he is a professional caterer who runs Wadi Musa "for the day". His two most obvious talents are cooking and poker. I benefited from his cooking and his game of poker.

Abu Riad invited us to come and stay with him in his wattle house on the outskirts of Wadi Musa. The first night the cold. So was the next morning. We were up at four in the hope that the road would have been cleared in time to catch the bus leaving later that day from Aqaba. We stood at the kitchen stove for hours until there was enough to light to the hills were still covered in heavy mist. We spent the rest of the day cooking an enormous meal of chicken and spaghetti, growing philosophical about our apparent abandonment as we sipped arak.

There were, however, a few distractions. At one point a of tracked army vehicles sped into the car park at the resthouse and manoeuvred around there very impressively at high speed. Salvation was at hand. But no. It appeared that this elements had got the better even of the Jordanian-armed forces. "You will be here for another 48 hours," the soldiers said tucked into a large meal at the hotel before speeding off once again.

Mohammad, the taxi driver always seemed to have a knowledge that the road had just been cleared. His impatience to get to Aqaba may have had something to do with the fact he had an urgent date with his fiancée there. In any case we were with him four times. The first time we only just got outside the village and had to reverse back through the slush because a of trucks were buried up to their axles in the snow in the middle of the road. The next time a bit of the hillside had slipped down was blocking the way ahead.

All in all we were getting resigned to the thought of spending the whole of the holiday playing cards in snow-bound Wadi Musa when suddenly the sun appeared—on the third day. Well, we found the little desert village transformed into an alpine. The snow had not had the opportunity to cover the very nobly peaks of Petra but it was everywhere else. Donkey around looking at it in a bemused stare. Only the night was the resthouse standing outside his tent in bare feet said didn't think it was cold.

True to form, Mohammad bundled us in his taxi and ignoring all the advice of the people in the village. "If the closed we'll open it ourselves," he boasted. And we did.

A bulldozer with a snow plough may have helped us least, we found the snow piled high up along the side of the road. In some with only a narrow track cut through the middle. In some the snow was well over the top of the car.

We met the bulldozer as we reached the highest pass, followed a scene of great jubilation. Everyone shook hands with everyone else and the escorting policemen threw snow each other. When we got to Aqaba, Mohammad was a hero's welcome by his colleagues at the taxi office. But my "Moon" had left for Suez the day before.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Lectures

The Goethe Institute presents two lectures by Prof. Udo Kultermann at the Department of Architecture at the University of Jordan. The first lecture is at 3:00 p.m. and is entitled "The Bauhaus in the Focus of Interest of Cultural and Political Discussion", and the second is at 5:00 p.m. and is on "Architecture and its Expression of Political Power since the Thirties."

Painting Exhibit

An exhibition of paintings by Egyptian artist Ahmad Chiba is on display at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. Today is the last day.

Puppet Theatre

The Damascus Puppet Theatre presents a one-hour show in Arabic entitled "Jamilah and the Fox" at the Haya Arts Centre. The show will be presented three times starting at 11:30 a.m. and ending at 3:30 p.m. Tickets available at the Haya Arts Centre.

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film René Allio entitled "Les camisards" at 7:30 p.m. French version with subtitles in Arabic.



dr. j. m. l. s.

Damascus Scene
piled for the Jordan Times by Pat McDonnell

(Week of Jan. 13-19)

EXHIBITS

TUESDAY, Jan. 15: An exhibition of 35 oil paintings by Syrian artist Ghazi Khalil, director of the Damascus Artists Association, opens at the Soviet Cultural Centre for one week under the aegis of Ghazi Khalil, director of the Damascus Artists Association.

Wednesday, Jan. 16: An exhibition of prints will open under the aegis of "Famous Paintings from Dresden Museums" at 6 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre.

Thursday, Jan. 17: An exhibition of 30 surrealist works by Suweida painter Ziad Al-Sayyid opens at 6 p.m. for 10 days at Al Shab'a Gallery. Hours: 10 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.; 4:30 - 8 p.m. daily except Friday.

Friday, Jan. 18: An exhibition of 35 oil paintings by Syrian artist Ghazi Khalil, director of the Damascus Artists Association, opens at the British Cultural Centre for six days at the British Cultural Centre 0 p.m. under the titles of "Health Care Building in Britain" and "British Medical Periodicals". Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Saturday, Jan. 19: An exhibition of prints will open under the aegis of "Famous Paintings from Dresden Museums" at 6 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre.

Sunday, Jan. 20: An exhibition of 30 surrealist works by Suweida painter Ziad Al-Sayyid opens at 6 p.m. for 10 days at Al Shab'a Gallery. Hours: 10 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.; 4:30 - 8 p.m. daily except Friday.

CONCERT

TUESDAY, Jan. 17: Visiting professors from the Moscow Conservatory of Music will present an evening of classical music at 8 p.m. at the Music Salon of the Soviet Cultural Centre.

LECTURE

TUESDAY, Jan. 17: "Human Rights in Islam" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Dr. Abdul Aziz Said at 6 p.m. at the American Cultural Centre. Dr. Said was born in Syria and is a professor of international relations at American University, Washington, D.C. (in Arabic).

THEATRE

TUESDAY, Jan. 17: Mamduh Adwan's adaptation of "Man of La Natura" is directed nightly by Mahmud Hadour at Al Hamra Theatre. The cast from the National Theatre of Syria stars Abdul Aziz, Farah Dipsey, Fida Samour, Abdelsalam Alitaib and Sami Haddad. Curtain time is 8:30 p.m. nightly except Friday.

Wednesday, Jan. 18: The Experimental Theatre of Syria presents "The Way of the Cross" at 8:30 p.m. nightly at Abbasid Cinema next to the Al Ammanis Hotel (in Arabic).

VIDEO-TAPED PROGRAMMES

TUESDAY, Jan. 17: "Une legende, une vie" with Marcel Marceau will be shown at 6:30 and 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

Wednesday, Jan. 18: An hour of jazz with Andre Hodeir is slated for 6 and 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

FILMS

TUESDAY, Jan. 17: "Ballade Pour un Jeune" directed by Jean-Claude Bonnardot starring Laurent Le Feuvre and Hildegarde Neff will be shown at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre (in French, Arabic sub-titles).

Wednesday, Jan. 18: "You and Me and Little Paris" is the title of a film to be shown at 6:30 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre (in German, Arabic sub-titles).

Thursday, Jan. 19: "The Man" is the title of a feature film directed for 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles).

Friday, Jan. 20: Several short films by young Syrian actors will be shown at 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

Saturday, Jan. 21: The award-winning 1972 film, "The Opposite", directed by Nabil Malek, will be shown at 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

Sunday, Jan. 22: "Less Creatures" directed by Agnes Varda and starring Catherine Deneuve and Michel Piccoli will be shown at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre (in French, Arabic sub-titles).

Monday, Jan. 23: "Front Without Wings", Part III will be shown at 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles).

BOOK REVIEW:

Palestinians under occupation

Treatment of Palestinians in Israeli-Occupied West Bank and Gaza: Report of the National Lawyers Guild 1977 Middle East Delegation. Published by the National Lawyers Guild, New York, 1978. 143 pages.

The following review of this important report is reprinted from the Winter 1978 edition of *The Link*, newspaper of the Americans for Middle East Understanding (Room 771, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027).

The Israeli Government has been repeatedly charged with violating the human rights of Palestinians in territories under its control. This book analyses those charges in framework of international law. Its origins are as noteworthy as its contents.

In 1975 the National Lawyers Guild called upon its members to check into some of the more frequent allegations: that Israel has, among other things, illegally settled its own people on Palestinian property in the occupied territories; has refused to let Palestinians displaced in the 1967 fighting return to their homes; has expelled prominent Palestinians; and has imposed collective penalties on the innocent and has used torture to extract "confessions."

Concerned members undertook a systematic examination of pertinent documentation. After two years of homework, the Guild sponsored an investigative team of ten lawyers—including three women and four Jews—from across the United States to make on-the-spot inquiries. In July 1977, they went to Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, the West Bank and Gaza to hold interviews, make observations, acquire additional documentation, and evaluate their findings. Upon their return they reviewed available sources, including Israeli periodicals, U.S. State Department reports, Congressional hearings, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Amnesty International, the London *Sunday Times* field studies, the Swiss League for Human Rights and the U.N. Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

Treatment of Palestinians in Israeli-Occupied West Bank and Gaza is the fruit of those studies and that trip, plus some supplementary 1978 data. It is the last of several successive revisions based on recommendations by a great variety of people involved in, or specialising in, the realities under consideration. Reaction was received from Israeli contacts, which resulted in clarification of several points. All facts and issues were scrutinised in Lawyers Guild seminars and debated in meetings large and small, leading up to this, the final version.

Weighty Theme, Light Touch

Replete with hundreds of footnotes, this concise volume's approach is a legal-judicial one. Its major emphasis is on the applicability of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, the Fourth Geneva Convention, internationally adopted Aug. 12, 1949.

These factors, together with the book's rather ponderous title, may turn away some potential readers interested in international fair play but unversed in the technicalities of the law. It's important, therefore, to point out that its style is engagingly readable and free of unexplained professional jargon. Here are a few of its salient observations:

The Fourth Geneva Convention, hereinafter simply "the Convention," was ratified by Israel on April 10, 1951. Its Article 49 forbids the occupying power to "transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies." Instead, as the post-Camp David hassles have underscored, the Israeli government has encouraged its own citizens to settle in the occupied areas. It has aided the settlers financially, protected their incursions militarily and abetted their takeover of Palestinian properties. All this, as Cabinet Minister Moshe Kol expressed it, is to help enlarge "the future map of Israel."

Article 49 also prohibits "individual or mass forcible transfers...regardless of motive." Yet in the Gaza Strip, Israeli authorities have systematically destroyed homes and used other methods to "thin out the population" (Gen. Gazit's euphemism). Israeli publicity insists that evicted Palestinians are offered alternative

hospitals at home. Nor is the Red Crescent permitted to raise funds or make normal drug purchases. Palestinian educational and social welfare agencies also suffer restrictions.

Under Article 33, "no protected person" (the Convention's standard phrase for "citizen of an occupied territory") "may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties...intimidation or...reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited." Article 53 further forbids "any destruction...of real or personal property belonging to...private persons, or...public authorities, or...cooperative organizations...except where...rendered absolutely necessary by military operations."

In the eyes of the ICRC, Israel violates both these articles when it demolishes or seals up the homes or businesses of suspects, their relatives and neighbours without formal charges, trial, adequate warning or indemnity. In three cases whole villages were levelled. Prolonged curfews on entire communities frequently lead to unintended fields and livestock deaths.

Among numerous other forms of collective punishment resorted to in reprisal against strikes and anti-occupation demonstrations is the closing of schools and teacher-training colleges for weeks at a time. This despite Article 50's insistence that "the occupying power shall...facilitate the proper working of all institutions devoted to the care and education of children."

"Protected persons...shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof and against insults and public curiosity." These generalisations from Article 27 have some bearing on most of the articles noted above. They relate more fully to those that follow.

In other interviews the American lawyers confirmed the fact that the Israeli public is far from unanimous in its backing of its government's occupation policies. The delegation met with leaders of the Sheli Party which, on both ethical and pragmatic grounds, favours returning the Occupied Territories to the Palestinians in the context of a general peace agreement. Mapam (Zionist-Socialist) leaders told them of their opposition to the settlements. From representatives of the non-Zionist left they heard insistence on the Palestinian's right of self-determination. Contacts with Israeli lawyers (like Lea Tzemel) who make personal sacrifices and risk harassment and defamation to defend Palestinian clients, were sobering and rewarding. Other conversations further shattered any preconceptions of a monolithic Israeli public opinion.

Such perspectives, interwoven through the entire volume, give it a stereotype-destroying liveliness, which is one of its most refreshing qualities. These alone are worth the purchase price. Space limitations, however, require concentration here on the book's unique contribution to popular print: its delineation of the pertinent Convention articles in relation to the violations of which the Israeli Government stands accused. Please remember that its illustrative material accompanying each cited article is rich in human interest, sometimes dramatically so, and should be read to flesh out the bare-bones condensations below.

Geneva Convention defied

Article 54 states, "The occupying power may not alter the status of public officials...in the occupied territories." Yet Israel has undermined the authority of mayors, especially those favoring the Palestine Liberation Organisation, making citizens deal directly instead with the Israeli military governors on even such routine matters as transport licences and building permits. It has also taken school administration, utilities development and major taxing powers over from the city councils.

Says Article 57: "The occupying power may requisition civilian hospitals only temporarily and only in cases of urgent necessity for the care of military wounded and sick, and...the needs of the civilian population." This has not deterred the Israeli government from converting three hospitals into military police stations. Other Palestinian hospitals, though unconfiscated, still have their problems. Unlike comparable Israeli institutions, they must pay taxes and high customs duties when buying new equipment.

Palestinian doctors being trained abroad are not allowed to return to serve in the understaffed hos-



Israeli soldier attacking a Palestinian school girl, Jerusalem, March 28, 1976.

and hygiene which will be sufficient to keep them in good health...They shall receive the medical attention required by their state of health." Barred from access to Israeli prisons, the Guild lawyers quote disconcertingly vivid descriptions of wretched, unhealthy conditions from Hebrew-language Israeli journals.

The whole question of Israeli torture of Palestinians is fraught with emotion. Article 31 debars "physical or moral coercion...against protected persons, in particular to obtain information from them or from third parties." Article 32 further proscribes "any other measures of brutality whether applied by civilian or military agents." Have the Israeli police, military and intelligence interrogators actually and as a matter of policy violated these articles? This is the inescapable implication of several reports from highly respected sources from highly respected sources from the Guild lawyers.

A 1970 Amnesty International statement on Israel declared: "We have...extensive material to support the assumption that torture does in fact occur...We have rarely—if ever—had such reliable material on which to base the establishment of...torture taking place—or not taking place—in a particular country." Since then, AI has not been admitted to Israel or the occupied territories. Its repeated requests that Israel conduct an investigation in cooperation with an international representative have gone unanswered.

The ICRC is in a somewhat better position to report, but it, too, is handicapped in providing an over-all evaluation. Article 76 gives detainees "the right to be visited by...the Red Cross." As early as 1968, such visitations at Nablus prison led to an ICRC account of the specifics of torture there. For years, however, Israel has prevented Red Cross delegates from seeing defendants during interrogation. Since 1970, prisoners have been forbidden to complain to the ICRC without first complaining to the military authorities. Also, while ICRC has a limited access to prisons, it is excluded entirely from interrogation centers of police stations and military camps where most of the torture allegedly occurs. In spite of these obstacles, more than 200 complaints of torture have been filed with the ICRC in Israel.

The most telling analysis of the subject is the exhaustive five-month Insight Team investigation published in the London *Sunday Times* of June 19, 1977. It concluded that torture does occur in at least six Israeli centres and has three aims: to extract information, to induce people to confess to crimes of which they may or may not be guilty and to persuade Palestinian residents to be passive. "Torture," the report stated, "is organised so methodically that it

cannot be dismissed as a handful of 'rogue cops' exceeding orders." All of Israel's security services—including those that report to the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Police and the Prime Minister himself—are implicated. The *Sunday Times* printed in full the Israeli protest to these disclosures, but rebuffed all its charges of misrepresentation.

The Guild lawyers interviewed several Palestinians who claimed to have been tortured by both primitive and sophisticated methods. They examined their scars, questioned their attorneys, checked their reputations and compared their stories with information from independent sources. They also met with Mordechai Bentov, former Israeli Minister of Housing Development, and Moshe Amar, a Mapam member of Knesset, who substantiated many of the allegations, but were convinced that torture was rarely resorted to except when necessary. They cite Attorney Felicia Langer as stating that judges never believe torture has been used, even when marks of ill-treatment are plainly visible on the bodies of the accused.

"Since torture typically occurs in the presence of only the victim, the perpetrator and accomplices," says the Guild report, "it is difficult to prove." Nonetheless it feels it has gathered substantial evidence that Israel does use torture as one method of intimidating the population into leaving the occupied areas. It will doubtless continue to believe so until some unrestricted, responsible international investigation comes up with evidence to the contrary. Such an investigation, frequently asked for but so far refused by the Israeli Government, could clear up a lot of other doubts as well.

Reviewed by L. Humphrey Walz

Reviewer's note

American readers who judge only by what reaches them through the media may conclude that the practices described in the Guild report are exceptional rather than typical. Private correspondence from both Jews and Gentiles who inhabit or frequent the occupied territories, however, tends to confirm the Guild team's judgments. Here is a paragraph from a recent letter. Names in the following account have been changed:

"I've been plodding through 'Gulag Archipelago' in English. Solzhenitsyn's descriptions of what the Russian government does to people it doesn't like have their parallels here. After midnight of 23 September, (Israeli) soldiers invaded Hanna's family's apartment and demanded to take

The National Lawyers Guild's report on the "Treatment of Palestinians in Israeli-Occupied West Bank and Gaza" may be ordered from:

National Lawyers Guild Report
P.O. Box 14023
Washington, D.C. 20044

Payment of \$4.50 (cheques made payable to 'National Lawyers Guild') should be enclosed.

Wells to the rescue of Saharan livestock



Hamburg, Germany—Inge and Ottmar Ameis (photo) from Hamburg, will be setting out for North Africa in the New Year with a special delivery of nine prefabricated high-grade steel wells as part of an unusual private aid mission. They and zoologist Dr. Hildegard Gauthier-Pilters have devised a scheme to rescue the drought-stricken dromedaries of the West Sahara and the nomads who rely on the ship of the desert. New wells to replace what are left of the

old are a key feature of the mercy bid. Water is fetched by conveyor belt from a depth of ten to twenty metres, then channelled, as our artist's impression (photo) shows, into a trough. The Hamburg couple were in Mauritania in 1976 and built two wells with their own money. This time funds have been provided by Hamburg churchgoers. (Photos DAD)



The salt of the earth?

By Christian Tyler

The four-week strike by West German steelworkers for a cut in their working week to 35 hours has given quite startling emphasis to a trade union campaign that has been rumbling in Western Europe for some years but which has only recently surfaced in most countries.

The Ruhr strike, which, in customary German fashion, has been answered with a lock-out by employers, has put some 80,000 workers on the streets. A strike of this magnitude is normally associated with demands for more money than employers are willing to pay. But the fact that the mighty IG Metall has thrown its weight behind a claim for shorter hours will be giving employers—and not only in West Germany—much food for thought.

Of course there are special reasons for the steelworkers' claim. With their industry in general recession, steel unions are as much concerned about protecting their members' jobs as they are about increasing their purchasing power.

It is no surprise that the biggest of the British steel unions, in drawing up its claim for this winter, has taken a very similar line.

While other British unions are slapping in demands for pay rises of 20 per cent or more, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation says it wants only 8 per cent more on pay to keep up with the current rate of UK inflation.

That is a substantial enough increase compared with claims in, say, West Germany, but quite modest in the present British context, when many of the more powerful unions are doing their best to beat twice or three times the 5 per cent pay limit decreed by the Government.

The second part of the British union's claim—showing its affinity

with its German sister—is for a cut in the working week, at a further cost estimated at 4½ per cent. This, says the ISTC, can and should be met out of the savings from the quite severe pruning of the steel labour force in recent years and from better performances by many of the men left behind.

As if to show that it means business, the ISTC has already decided to instruct its members not to work any more than eight hours overtime a week.

How successful that instruction will be remains to be seen. In the past unions have found it particularly difficult to persuade their members to refuse overtime working, which, in Britain at least, has become a way of life.

Many manual workers feel that they depend on those extra hours, and that pay rates for the standard 40-hour week remain too low: this is especially true of younger workers planning to marry and to buy their first house.

Whatever the reasons, the fact is that the British male manual worker puts in an average of 46 hours a week at his place of work, or six hours more than the national standard. This is one of the highest figures in Western Europe, and contrasts oddly with the fact that his productivity is among the lowest.

All across Europe, and in the United States too, the campaign for a gradual reduction in hours has gathered strength in the last 12 months. Trade unions have

Electricity cannot be stored in large quantities, but water can be held in reservoirs for hydro-electricity when demand peaks. The size of these installations is increasing, and one of the world's largest is under construction in North Wales.

By John Moss

The trouble with electricity is that it may be available at the touch of a switch, but it cannot be easily stored in large quantities.

It can be stored indirectly, however, as water in a hydro-electric pumped storage power station. Indeed, this is the only proved method of efficiently storing large amounts of energy for quick and easy conversion into electricity.

The system uses two reservoirs, one higher than the other. Water is pumped up from the lower to the upper reservoir when demand for electricity is low, usually at night, when electricity for pumping is cheaper. Then the water returns to the lower reservoir during the following day, driving water turbines to generate electricity when demand is high.

The largest pumped storage scheme in Europe and one of the largest in the world is now under construction at Dinorwic in Snowdonia, North Wales, where tunnellers from Britain, France and Germany have removed some 3 tons of slate from the heart of a mountain to create what Britain's Central Electricity Generating Board calls "the biggest man-made hole in Europe", linked with the outside by more than 10km of tunnels.

Because Dinorwic is in a nat-

ional park, the cavern will house the six 300 megawatt turbine generators of the power station and their associated transformers and switchgear. The cavern is as long and half as wide as a soccer pitch, and higher than a 16-storey building. The total capacity of the station is comparable with that of a modern nuclear or fossil fuelled station.

The upper reservoir at Machynlleth, some 600 metres above sea level, is the highest in Britain. The lower reservoir, based on the natural lake of Llyn Peris, is being enlarged by the removal of millions of tons of slate debris dumped from now disused slate quarries. The station is due for completion in 1983 at an expected cost of £400m.

It will be used to meet peak demands on the CEGB grid and will act as frequency regulator for the entire electricity system in England and Wales. In an emergency the generators will be capable of supplying an output of 1,520 megawatts in 10 seconds, a much quicker response than is possible with any other type of power station. Speed of response makes pumped storage stations very useful for meeting sudden peak demands.

Careful steps have been taken to preserve the environment at Dinorwic, not only by putting the

water tunnels underground but by landscaping and by carrying away the electrical output of the station through underground cables instead of by overhead lines. Steps are even being taken to preserve the rare Arctic char, a fish found in Llyn Peris.

Because it will be able to supply power when it is most needed, Dinorwic is expected to save some £40m worth of fuel a year when operating.

While smaller pumped storage stations have been used since the end of the last century to meet local peak demand, recent technical developments have increased the size and scope of stations, and the United States, Japan, the USSR and Italy are among countries now building stations of comparable capacity with that of Dinorwic. For example, a 1,560 megawatt station is being built at Raccoon Mountain for the Tennessee River Valley Authority, and a station of comparable size is under construction at Zagorsk, near Moscow, to meet peak loads from that city.

Scotland has two successful schemes of smaller capacity at Crinan, near Oban, and at Foyers on Loch Ness, both of which have become tourist attractions, equipped with viewing galleries.

The size of generating units has increased from a few tens of kil-

big oil and chemical empires whose business is not intensive, also gave ground. But in general, demands for a shorter week have been resisted. The British engineering federation, the CBI, is worried about the consequences of a breakthrough in the cost of such a cut. It is too large to absorb and Britain at a further disadvantage. Employers suspect that any cut in a standard working week will only be a pretext for setting hours paid at premium rates.

The British Government has urged unions to take overtime working first. Britain only contemplates a cut in a standard week if other moves at the same time, if pace-setting negotiations with British workers seemed to be failing. It refused absolutely to demand for a 35-hour week, though it was prepared with them for a 17 per cent rise.

Elsewhere in the UK, French engineers succeeded in a long campaign of industrial action in winning an hours reduction that deal is said to be costless—and it does not increase employment.

Although the shorter variations like longer, early retirement and leave—is clearly a trade priority everywhere, it is like a matter of several years before standard hours are generally adopted. But the process is and if the West German workers win even partial claim, that could be the general acceleration of the dragon.

Financial Times
News Features

Power storage

power station and its connecting water tunnels underground but by landscaping and by carrying away the electrical output of the station through underground cables instead of by overhead lines. Steps are even being taken to preserve the rare Arctic char, a fish found in Llyn Peris.

BRIDG

Most existing pumped storage installations employ reservoirs at different levels of potential for this type of limited to where they exist for conversion to reservoirs, or where art reservoirs can be built. A storage develops such run out and alternative sought where the sea is the lower reservoir, or man-made underground used for water storage.

A special form of storage station may be where estuaries or sea suitable for tidal power advantage of tidal power maximum output varies moon's 28 day cycle at the earth's 24 hour cycle power may be delivered middle of the night.

So in considering such schemes for such favours as the River Severn in the Bay of Fundy in possible design is for a scheme instead of a range.

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"Big Four" nations to organise meeting on aid for Turkey

ANKARA, Jan. 12 (R) — The United States, Britain, France and West Germany will arrange a meeting of experts in Bonn next week to organise a multilateral programme of economic and financial aid to Turkey, it was announced today.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who left Bonn today after a 36-hour visit, told reporters he hoped the meeting would only be the beginning of an effort "to assist Turkey in a very serious short-term problem."

Turkey's troubled economy is in urgent need of fresh credits to tide it over severe difficulties arising from a foreign currency shortage.

Mr. Christopher, who brought a message from President Carter to Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit confirming Washington's commitment to participate fully in the assistance programme, said the United States was looking forward to cooperating with Turkey in defence as well as economic matters.

U.S. oil stockpile is useless in emergency, argues energy expert

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (R) — America's strategic oil stockpile could not be used in an emergency because there is no way to pump it out, a U.S. energy expert said yesterday.

Harvard University oil expert Robert Stobaugh called on the government to start diverting the 300,000 barrels a day that goes into stockpile to dwindling regular oil inventories.

He said that this was necessary because the world oil situation was much worse than the government admitted. The crisis was caused by the halt in the flow of oil from Iran, the world's second largest oil exporter.

The U.S. strategic oil stockpile stands at about 70 million barrels in underground salt mines in Texas and Louisiana. It was set up to avoid the kind of shortages brought about by the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo.

President Carter has said that the aim was to amass a stockpile of one billion barrels of oil by 1985 in case of a future embargo. But the system as established, while allowing oil to be pumped into storage, has no facilities for pumping it out.

Reactions to U.S. report on smoking

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP) — The U.S. surgeon general's new report on smoking is stirring fierce criticism from tobacco-growing states, but a major anti-smoking group gleefully predicts the report will enlist new recruits to the ranks of America's 30 million smokers.

Legislators from Kentucky and North Carolina led the criticism yesterday after Joseph Califano, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Surgeon General Julius Richmond issued the 1,200-page report.

The report concluded that evidence linking cigarettes to heart diseases, lung cancer and other illnesses is "overwhelming."

Senator Robert Morgan of North Carolina charged Mr. Califano with trying "to destroy the American tobacco industry" and further his own political ambitions.

Zaire: Unruly

By Mark Webster

KINSHASA — The checkout girl in the Kinshasa supermarket had given up trying to shut the till. The bulging wads of crumpled banknotes had long ago made it impossible to close the drawer.

Yet despite the impressive takings, the shelves in the modern Belgian-built shop were bare of essentials. There was English gin, French chateau-bottled wine and tinned German sausage but not a sign of butter, salt or bread.

Residents of Kinshasa soon become supermarket watchers, explained an African woman. Whenever a basic commodity is spotted in the shops the word soon gets around and within hours the stocks have bought up by those who can afford it.

"Maybe someone has bribed a customs official or a factory manager and suddenly the supplies are there," said a French expatriate mining official. "Suddenly the shop windows are packed with the stuff, then you won't see it again for weeks at a time."

It is not that Zaire is poor in potential. There are immense reserves of copper, cobalt, industrial diamonds and oil as well as a

healthy coffee crop. But poor economic management, say economic experts, has been compounded by falling copper prices and the disruption of a war in the vital southern mining province of Shaba in May 1978.

The result has been negative growth rates, massive balance of payments deficits and a mounting backlog of arrears on international debt. It was the last item which brought together Zaire's international creditors at a recent meeting in Brussels.

Zaire ran up \$2m. to \$3m. in debt during the heady days of high copper prices in 1973. Western governments and commercial banks practically fell over each other in their haste to lend money to what was one of the fastest expanding economies in black Africa.

Then in 1974 copper prices plummeted and the main trade route for Zaire through Angola was shut by the civil war in 1975. Zaire was in a mess.

Inside the country the pro-Western head of state President Mobutu Sese Seko was criticised by the West for resorting to a brutal campaign of repression to keep his political opposition quiet.

Outside the country, anti-

Iraq, France agree on increased cooperation

PARIS, Jan. 12 (R) — Iraq is to export more oil to France in exchange for French technology and industrial plants, the French Government said yesterday. The boost to Iraqi-French trade followed three days of talks held here by visiting Iraqi Vice-President Tahia Mohieddin Ma'rouf.

The government said the two countries had agreed to step up political, economic and industrial cooperation. This included French arms sales to Iraq.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing told Mr. Ma'rouf after talks at the Elysee Palace that France and Iraq were closer to each other as a result of the discussions, and trade cooperation was "greatly enhanced."

French officials said France's purchases of Iraqi oil would increase this year from a 1978 total of 20 million tonnes. In another energy project, France was ready to build a 600-megawatt nuclear power plant in Iraq.

Mr. Ma'rouf was assured by Prime Minister Raymond Barre, with whom he also held talks, that France was ready to help his country build up its defences, the officials said.

The Iraqi armed forces are already equipped with French Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers, helicopters and AMX-30 tanks, as well as a whole range of missiles.

President Giscard d'Estaing said after the talks yesterday lasting peace in the Middle East would be built on the unity of the Arab world, not on the divisions within it.

That is why France advocates a global settlement associating all parties concerned, including representatives of the Palestinian people," he said.

Mr. Ma'rouf, who visited French nuclear reactor manufacturing installations, said Iraq wanted France to take a large share in his country's economic development programme.

Projects under discussion include the construction of oil refineries and gas liquefaction plants in Iraq, road building and a chain of hotels.

Mr. Ma'rouf's visit here ended a cool chapter in Franco-Iraqi relations following a shooting incident outside the Iraqi Embassy in Paris last July, in which a French policeman and an Iraqi security agent were killed.

China reportedly ready for talks with Taiwan on reciprocal trade

HONG KONG, Jan. 12 (R) — China hopes to have "extensive contacts and talk business" with Taiwanese industrialists, the New China News Agency reported today.

A Ministry of Foreign Trade spokesman was quoted by the agency as saying, "Our colleagues in Taiwan may send people here for business talks and we shall provide them with all facilities."

The spokesman said the talks could take place at venues the Nationalist Chinese think suitable.

China would sell Taiwan native produce, raw materials and industrial products. "We shall buy industrial and agricultural products from Taiwan too," the spokesman said.

No customs duties were to be imposed on goods moving between the mainland and Taiwan.

"It is our mutual need to do business with each other," the spokesman added.

There has been no sign that Taipei will soften its stance of refusing to negotiate with the communists. Trade contact was in the Peking package of reunification proposals in its New Year's Day message to Taipei when China and the U.S. formally established full diplomatic ties.

Russian Navy broadens capabilities

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP) — The Russian Navy is fitting out its third major aircraft carrier and has deployed a new support ship that may enable Soviet carriers to remain at sea for extended periods, U.S. Government sources report.

The sources said a new carrier, of the 40,000-ton Kiev class, is "in the water and well along" toward readiness to join the Soviet fleet as early as next year.

The carrier was built in the same Black Sea shipyards as its sister vessels, the Kiev and the Minsk, which have been described as among the most heavily armed warships in the world.

The Kiev entered the Mediter-

anean in late December. The Kiev is about 200 metres long and displaces between 35,000 and 40,000 tons.

Although the Kiev and the replenishment ship, the Berezina, have not exercised together, experts said they believe that the Berezina likely will be used as a sea-going support base for the carrier and will allow the Kiev to remain away from land bases for long periods.

The Kiev class is unique among the world's carriers because its planes are advanced jets that can take off and land vertically. In addition, the Kiev is equipped with anti-submarine welfare helicopters.

Although the Russians list the Kiev as an anti-submarine warfare cruiser, U.S. Government sources said its variety of weapons and the character of its aircraft suggest the Kiev carriers have more extensive missions than including rocket and strafing attacks on opposing warships and targets on land.

The Russian interest in aircraft carriers is relatively recent, as its navy evolved from a coastal defence force to a fleet that ranged into virtually all the world's oceans.

Meanwhile the U.S. carrier force has leveled off at 13 ships.

Greece offers rewards in connection with bombings

ATHENS, Jan. 12 (R) — The Greek Government yesterday offered two rewards of about \$28,000 for information leading to the arrests of two Greeks believed to be involved in a wave of bomb explosions here last month.

The Ministry of Public Order announced the rewards for the capture of a welder and a rifle specialist. Both wanted men are in their thirties.

It was the first time since the restoration of democratic rule in Greece in July 1974 that the government has put a price on the arrest of suspects.

The pair are wanted in connection with the explosion of 50 home-made bombs in Athens on Dec. 17 which caused damage to buildings.

Two days ago, the Athens public prosecutor banned newspapers from reporting police investigations into the explosions.

An anonymous caller to a paper the day after the explosions claimed the bombs were planted by a right-wing group to mark the second anniversary of the killing of a deputy police chief.

"When I count my blessings," says a British diplomat, "I start by thanking God that I wasn't born to rule Zaire."

In spite of economic and political reforms, this potentially very wealthy African giant is still proving very hard to handle.

reluctant to do before.

The biggest single event has been his reconciliation with his neighbour President Agostinho Neto of Angola. The two leaders fell out during the Angolan civil war when President Mobutu supported one of President Neto's rivals for power in the country.

Observers say President Mobutu had to swallow a considerable amount of pride before the reconciliation took place. But the benefits for Zaire were immediate with the re-opening of the Benguela railway line for carrying the country's copper exports and the disarming of the remaining Katangese still on Angolan soil.

The two men agreed to cease hostilities between their countries and also to the repatriation of the thousands of refugees who were sheltering in each other's countries. Thousands are expected to return to Zaire over the coming months from Uganda, Zambia

and Angola.

At the same time the political climate has been eased for those outside the country, there has also been a move to help political detainees inside Zaire.

The best known figure to be released so far is the former right hand man of President Mobutu, Mr. Nguzi Karl I Bond, who was once tipped to become the next president. President Mobutu has also removed restrictions on the Roman Catholic church.

Nonetheless, observers fear that with the relaxations, the dangers of unrest will increase rather than diminish. With its 250 different tribes living in an area half the size of Western Europe, Zaire remains a difficult place to rule.

"When I count my blessings," said one British diplomat, "I start by thanking God that I wasn't born to rule Zaire."

Britons seek strict rules for ships with dangerous cargo

LONDON, Jan. 12 (R) — British politicians today called for stringent new rules for supertankers and other ships carrying dangerous cargoes near Britain, to reduce the risk of pollution or loss of life.

A report from an all-party parliamentary committee said the British and French governments should enforce control of sea traffic in the narrowest part of the English Channel, the crowded Dover Strait, which is only 21 miles wide.

The government should also press for wider powers for states to intervene in international waters nearby to forestall threatened pollution, and to detain substandard or ill-crewed ships in their ports and prosecute owners, the report said.

The committee suggested the possibility of making it compulsory for ships to carry a pilot near the British Isles and that supertankers could be banned from vulnerable areas.

But the committee found no evidence that big ships were not environmentally the safest way to transport oil, and said supertankers

tankers were less accident-prone than smaller tankers.

The report recommended large vessels should use independently-operated systems, fail-safe hydraulics and a means to limit rudder. Training should be improved.

The world's worst oil disaster occurred last month. The Liberian-registered Cadiz ran aground off the coast of France, spilling 80,000 tons of oil into the sea.

Last May, an oil tanker polluted 65 miles of east English coastline in an oil spill. In October, a 30,000-ton Greek ship, the Christos, damaged a south coast holiday beach after the ship ran aground on rocks, though a

small oil leak was averted.

On the transport of liquefied natural gas, the report called for more research into the effects of fire or explosion.

Criticised the shipping industry for being slow to adopt equipment.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOCLEV

GOBUM

TAWNUL

NOXEGY

THAT SCRABBLE WORDS

by Henri Arnold and Bo

How nice

THIS ROOM IS JUST RIGHT FOR COCKTAILS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as gested by the above caption.

Print answer here:

(Answers for

THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS	31 Dep.	57 Word of admittance	26 One
1 Iranian ruler	34 Peep show	35 Saint's insigne	27 Palm
5 Bettie or Sammy	36 Tools —	37 Child's party items	28 Most glib
10 One of the avifauna	40 E2 cards	41 Checkup	29 Philip Island
14 Ameri-looking	42 Devour greedily	43 Baseball stat.	30 Drift
15 Drosy	44 Impressions	45 Spectral	31 Pens
16 Puzzled	46 Linked series	47 Tires	32 Busi
17 Particle	48 Pindaric	48 Mire	33 Glad
18 Dickens character	49 Spongy ground	49 Mire	34 Bogg
19 Camera part	50 Mime	51 Half prof.	35 Mad tree
20 O'Neill play	51 Owns	52 Beat	36 Mad tree
21 Owns	52 Particle	53 Edie or Don	37 Mad tree
24 Essay	53 Entangled	54 Listen	38 App.
25 Earth, for one	54 Chaperone	55 Sprint	39 Imprudent
29 Point of land	55 Entangled	56 Table crumb	40 Like a tropical night
	56 Chaperone	57 Conceit	41 Listen's remark
	57 Entangled	58 Table crumb	42 Half prof.
	58 Chaperone	59 Conceit	43 Starin
	59 Entangled	60 Lett	44 App.
	60 Chaperone	61 Over	45 Imprudent
	61 Entangled	62 Lett	46 Like a tropical night
	62 Chaperone	63 Lett	47 Listen
	63 Entangled	64 Lett	48 Who hold
	64 Chaperone	65 Lett	